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distribution of freckles on the nose and three eighths of an inch difference in height.

The book closes with a classification of individuals into types of normal, precocious, stupid, and morally deficient. Individual characters, both physiological and psychological, also combine to form certain mixed types, showing that the problem of determining types is an extremely complex one necessitating the detailed schematization elaborated in the main body of the book.

The Reviewer's reaction to the book is that it is eminently worth while, particularly when the course of study is somewhat limited. Where the study of the individual is outlined, the text constitutes the entire course in child study. Where psychology and child study are given as prerequisites to higher study it would seem that something less liable to become superficial would be a safer requirement. In the hands of the teacher-in-service the book is invaluable. The reviewer clearly recalls his own desire to carry on systematic child study when in public school work and his inability to find specific directions for definitizing the work. Such a book as Dr. Partridge's would have filled a need keenly felt at that time. The use of the book as a text in normal-school classes would have the effect of placing it as a handbook for teachers in service, thus encouraging that systematic study of child nature which would make for growth of the young teacher and tend to neutralize some of the retardation factors inherent in the profession.

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The Classical Psychologists. Compiled by BENJAMIN RAND. Boston: The Houghton Mifflin Company. 1912. Pp. xii + 726.

This is a companion volume in the field of psychology to Rand's compilations of "The Classical Moralists" and the "Modern Classical Philosophers," and consists of a series of "original texts containing fundamental theories of the classical psychologists" from Anaxagoras to Wundt. Forty-three men are represented: fourteen of the selections are very brief (less than ten pages in length), and only three—Aristotle, James, and Wundt—receive as much as forty pages apiece. Several selections are here translated into English for the first time, namely, those from Beneke, Drobisch, Maine de Biran, Fechner, Hering, Stumpf, Lange, and the shorter selections from Gregory of Nyssa, Wolff, Bonnet, Weber, and Helmholtz.

"The study of psychology as pursued to-day in several important divisions might suggest the desirability of a work of recent material from these various domains. An historical volume of the character of this book was, however, deemed not only more in harmony with the other works of the author's series, but also as much more necessary for the use of students before entering upon investigations in special fields." "Such a work, it is hoped, may prove adapted for colleges and universities as a text-book of reading accompanying courses of lectures in general psychology" (p. v).

The choice of the texts has evidently been made with competent care and is probably as successful as could be expected in such a difficult work of selective compilation. The limits of the volume have, of course, made the omission of some important authors inevitable; but, to notice one among the moderns, it will seem strange to many that a work which includes the selection from Stumpf should contain nothing whatever from Freud.

It seems improbable that this volume will find a place as a college textbook, not because of any failure to select its contents judiciously, but because college courses can hardly afford to give so much time to the historical side of psychology. This book needs ample supplementary material from lectures; it does not seem adapted to be read in connection with a course of lectures in general psychology; and a course devoted wholly to the history of psychology is impracticable in most colleges, however necessary for the postgraduate student.

A good many people, who find no resting-place in their own thinking on philosophical questions, do find a deep interest and satisfaction in the definite history of philosophy. Similarly a good many have, for instance, some acquaintance with a structural psychology that does its business with fictitious "elements"; with a functional psychology that can not establish any efficacy of the mental upon the physical; with a general animal psychology that can not even assign any sure criterion for the presence of consciousness; and they do not observe that professional psychologists are remarkably efficient masters of their own minds or of other men's. If these students still can not escape the fascination of the evident problems that psychologists, since the time of the Greeks, have attempted to solve, such a book as Rand's will be welcome to them. But it seems that the limited time of the college student had better be given to present methods and current problems. Rand's book will be valuable in colleges for reference, but hardly as a text.

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JOURNALS AND NEW BOOKS

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHOLOGY. July, 1912. *Further Experiments on the Inhibition of Sensation* (pp. 345-369): EDMUND JACOBSON. — Odor sensations are not lessened by a simultaneous sound stimulation either in the ordinary attentive or relaxed attitudes. By strong concentration on the sound the odor sensation suffered some inhibition. This increased attention consists of representative and other processes associated with it and are called "adducient processes." *Why Kant is Passing* (pp. 370-426): G. STANLEY HALL. — Kantianism is an antiquated system of philosophy that hinders the work of the world to-day. Kant made some contributions in his time, but is cumbersome and practically useless in modern thought, because scientific facts are more able to maintain themselves. *Prolegomena to a Study of Introspection* (pp. 427-448):